

# Harriman's Letter Which Shows How Big Supplementary Campaign Fund Was Raised Has Created a National Sensation

pressed great dissatisfaction with me and said, in effect, that as long as I was at the head of the Republican party, or as long as it was dominated by the policies which I advocate and represent, he would not support it, and was quite indifferent whether Hearst beat Hughes or not, whether the Democrats carried Congress or not. He gave as a reason for his personal dislike of me partly my determination to have the railroads supervised and partly the alleged fact that after promising him to appoint Depew Ambassador to France I failed to do it, and I understand you to say that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington.

It will be seen that the above is entirely incompatible with what Mr. Harriman now, as you inform me, alleges as to my having asked him to secure money or to subscribe money for the Presidential campaign.

## THE PART DEPEW FIGURED IN.

As for the Depew matter, he professed throughout to be acting in the interest of Gov. Odell, and Gov. Odell had been anxious that Mr. Depew should be nominated as Ambassador to France at a time when he was supporting Gov. Black for Senator. He had changed his mind shortly after the last letter to me, above quoted, from Mr. Harriman, and on Dec. 10 wrote me the letter I inclose which reads in part as follows:

"My Dear Mr. President: A great many of your friends here in New York would be very much delighted and pleased if you could find it possible to appoint Mr. James H. Hyde as Minister to France. Large business interests have given to him splendid executive abilities, and his association with so many prominent business men would be fitting recognition of the effective work done by them in the last campaign.

"In addition to this he has behind him, I am sure, the approval of Senator Platt and Senator Depew, and, so far as I can speak for the organization, I believe his appointment would be without question more satisfactory than any that could be made from New York at the present time.

"Personally, I should appreciate your favorable consideration of this suggestion almost beyond anything else you could do for me. If you so desire, I shall be glad to come down to Washington and talk with you about it, but I believe there are others who are close to you and who feel just as I do, and I thought therefore that this letter would be sufficient as showing the attitude of the organizations and myself personally upon this important appointment."

As you know, I was obliged to refuse the request of the New York financiers and of the Republican organizations of the State and city, deeming it improper to appoint Mr. Hyde to the position sought.

## NOT ONE FOR HARRIMAN.

So much for that. Mr. Harriman said to me personally, far more important are the additional remarks he made to you, as you inform me, when you asked him if he thought it was well to see Harriman and the like triumphant over the Republican party.

YOU INFORM ME THAT HE TOLD YOU HE DID NOT CARE IN THE LEAST, BECAUSE THE PEOPLE WERE CROOKS AND HE COULD BUY THEM. THAT WHENEVER HE WANTED LEGISLATION FROM A STATE LEGISLATURE HE COULD BUY IT; THAT HE "COULD BUY CONGRESS" AND THAT IF NECESSARY HE "COULD BUY THE JUDICIARY."

This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a mere burst of bad temper because of his objection to the Interstate Commerce law and to my actions as President. But it shows a cynicism and besotted corruption which make me utter such sentiments, and besotted, no matter how falsely, of this power to perform such crimes, at least as undecidable a citizen as Debs, or Meyer, or Haywood.

It is because we have capitalists capable of uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them that there is strength behind sinister agitators of the Hearst type. Wealthy corruptionists and the demagogues who excite in the press or on the stump, in office or out of office, class against place and appeal to the basest passions of the human soul, are fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the Republic.

I was horrified, as was Root, when you told us to-day what Harriman had said to you. As I say if you meet him you are entirely welcome to show him this letter, although of course it must not be made public unless required by some reason of public policy, and then only after my consent has first been obtained. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

My Dear Mr. Harriman: I would like to make an addendum to letter to you of the other day. Both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Bliss, as soon as they heard that Hyde's name had been suggested for Ambassador, protested to me against the appointment. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

**CALLS IT DELIBERATE UNTRUTH.**

He says I requested him to raise \$250,000 for the Republican Presidential campaign which was then on. Any such statement is a deliberate and wilful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our communications as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for Governor of New York. Mr. Harriman being immensely interested in the success of Mr. Higgins because he regarded the attack on Higgins as being really an attack on him, Mr. Harriman, and on his friends, Gov. Odell, and he was concerned only in getting me to tell Mr. Cortelyou to aid Mr. Higgins so far as he could, which I gladly did.

He also (I think more than once) urged me to promise to make Senator Depew Ambassador to France, giving me in detail the reasons why this would help Gov. Odell, by pleasing certain big financial interests. I informed him that I did not believe it would be proper for me to appoint Mr. Depew, and furthermore expressed my surprise at his saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished that appointment made, inasmuch as a number of them had written to me asking that the same place be given to Mr. Hyde, and that as a matter of fact, while I was not prepared to announce any decision, I doubted whether I could appoint either Mr. Depew or Mr. Hyde to the place.

As soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. Hyde was a candidate and had asked the names of his backers, he hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing Mr. Hyde and would be quite willing to support him; and I understood he still preferred Mr. Depew. He left me strongly under the impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Mr. Hyde and was much disappointed at my informing him so positively, not once, but repeatedly, that I did not think I should be able to appoint either.

On his return from spending the summer in Europe, on Sept. 20, Harriman wrote me stating if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time, either then or later (he had been, as you remember, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, having voted for my nomination). On Sept. 21 I answered this letter, saying, "At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should have liked to discuss with you before putting it out."

On Oct. 10 I wrote him, "In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York, I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?"

## REFERRED TO HIGGINS'S BOLT.

The trouble I spoke of had reference to the bolt against Higgins—that is to say, against Mr. Harriman and Mr. Harriman's friend Gov. Odell.

A reference to the files of the New York papers at that time will show that there was a very extensive bolt against Mr. Higgins upon the ground that Gov. Odell had nominated him, and that he had in some matter favored Mr. Harriman over much—neither ground, in my judgment, being tenable.

Mr. Harriman's backing of Gov. Odell and extreme anxiety that he should win out by securing Higgins's election was a matter of common notoriety and mentioned in all the papers, notably in the New York Sun.

On Oct. 12 Mr. Harriman wrote me: "I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here, and I intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it. I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you and think by that time the conditions will be very much improved."

After receiving this letter I wrote Mr. Harriman the following letter, which I give in full:

"Personal," Oct. 1, 1904.

Mr. Dear Mr. Harriman: Your suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do.

## ALLOWED HIM CHANCE TO EVADE.

If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or any matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign. With great regards, sincerely yours,

You will see that this letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interest, or with the intent to make any request of any kind for help from him. On the contrary, all I was concerned with in seeing him was to know if I could be of help in securing the election of Mr. Higgins—a man for whom I had the highest respect, and who I believed would be, as in fact he has been, a most admirable Governor.

On Dec. 2 he wrote me the following letter on the same subject:

December 2, 1904.

Dear Mr. President: Thank you for your favor of the 30th. It was natural for me to suppose that railroad matters would be included in any discussion you and I might have before writing your message. I am of the opinion that an effective interstate commerce commission could regulate the matter of rebates, and absolutely prevent the same, without any additional power of any kind; and, as you say, Paul Morton is more familiar with such matters than any one else in your Cabinet, and I believe he will agree with me in this. I fear there has been a lack of co-operation.

## RAILROADS HARD PRESSED.

During the enormous development of the last four years the railroads have found it very hard to keep pace with the requirements imposed upon them, and the so-called surplus earnings, as well as additional capital, have been devoted to providing additional facilities and the bettering and enlarging of their properties so as to give the increased and better service required of them. This work of betterment and enlargement must go on and is all-important for the proper development of a section of the country.

There is little doubt that during the next decade every single-track railroad in the country will have to be double-tracked and provide enlarged terminal and other facilities, and any move that will tend to cripple them financially would be detrimental to all interests over the whole country.

I beg that you will pardon my not signing this personally, as I have to leave to catch my train for Arden and have asked my secretary to sign it for me. Yours sincerely,

Moreover, the following letter will show that Mr. Harriman did not have in his mind any idea of my asking him to collect money, and that on the contrary what he was concerned about in connection with my letter to him was the allusion I made to the fact that I would like to see him before I wrote my message to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign. His letter, which is of Nov. 30, runs as follows:

## KICKED AGAINST WASHINGTON TRIP.

Dear Mr. President—I just have had a telephone talk with Mr. Loeb and requested him to give you a message from me. I drew his attention to the last paragraph of your letter to me of Oct. 14, last, and explained that, of course, I did not want to make a trip to Washington unless it should be necessary; that the only matter I knew of and about which I had any apprehension, and which might be referred to in your coming message to Congress, is that regarding the interstate commerce commission, and what the attitude of the railroads should be towards it.

I have communications from many conservative men in the West asking me to take the matter up, they having, which I have not, information as to what you propose to say in your message on that subject, and I am very apprehensive about it. Mr. Loeb stated he believed that part of the message could be sent to me, and I hope that he will do so. I sincerely believe it would be best for all interests that no reference be made to the subject.

In any event if referred to in such a way as not to bring about increased agitation. It is, as you well know, the conversation element and the one on which we all rely which is the most seldom heard from. Yours sincerely,

This letter to me was crossed by one from me, which reads as follows:

"Strictly personal."

Nov. 20, 1904.

"My Dear Mr. Harriman—Mr. Loeb tells me that you called me up to-day on the telephone and recalled my letter to you of Oct. 14 in which I spoke to you of a desire to see you before sending in my message as I wanted to go over with you certain Governmental matters, and you added that you had heard that I had referred to the interstate commerce commission; that you regretted this and wished I had left it out."

In writing to you I had in view especially certain matters connected with currency legislation, and had not thought of discussing railroad matters with you. However, if it had occurred to me, I should have been delighted to do so; but, if you remember, when you were down here both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on Governmental matters.

As regards what I have said in my message about the interstate commerce commission, while, as I say, I should have been delighted to go over it with you, I must also frankly say that my mind was definitely made up.

## CONSULTED HIS CABINET.

Certain revelations connected with the investigation of the Beef Trust caused me to write the paragraph in question. I went with extreme care over the information in possession of the interstate commerce commission and of the Bureau of Corporations before writing it. I then went over the written paragraph again and again with Paul Morton, who is of all my Cabinet the man most familiar with railroad matters of course, and with Root, Knox, Taft and Moody.

It is a matter I had been carefully considering for two years, and had been gradually though reluctantly coming to the conclusion that it is unwise and unsafe from every standpoint to leave the question of rebates where it now is, and to fail to give the interstate commerce commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating these rates.

Let me repeat that I did not have this question in mind when I asked you to come down, but that I should most gladly have talked it over with you if it had occurred to me to do so, but as a matter of fact, as you will remember, when you did come down to see me, you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else and finally that the position I have taken has not been taken lightly, but after thinking over the matter and looking at it from different standpoints for at least two years, and after the most careful consultation with Morton, Taft, Moody, Knox and Root, as to the exact phraseology I should use.

I do not send you a copy simply because I have given no one a copy, not even the men above mentioned.

It is impossible if I give out copies of any portions of my message to prevent the message being known in advance and the three press associations who now have the message are under a heavy penalty not to disclose a word of it before the appointed time.

Sincerely yours,

I was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views on the matter, and left my message unchanged with regard to the interstate commerce commission. (The rough draft of this portion of the message was completed in October, before the election.)

I had always discussed with absolute freedom all my proposed moves in

FILES COUNCIL IN 24 TO 34 DAYS. TO PLACE A COLD IN ONE DAY. FARMER'S CEMENT IS GUARANTEED TO LAST FOR YEARS. HARRIMAN'S CEMENT IS GUARANTEED TO LAST FOR YEARS. HARRIMAN'S CEMENT IS GUARANTEED TO LAST FOR YEARS.

the trust and labor matters with representatives of the big combinations of big railroads, as well as with the leaders of the labor men, of the farmers' organizations, the shippers' organizations, and the like—that is, I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill and other railroad men as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keefe, Mr. Morrison and other labor leaders.

Mr. Harriman had, like most of the big railroad men, always written me very strongly protesting against my proposed course as regards the supervision and control over big combinations, and especially over the big railroads. A letter of Aug. 19, 1902, for instance, he expressed the fear that a panic would follow my proposed action.

## HARRIMAN NOT READY TO REPLY.

A reporter from The Evening World called upon Mr. Harriman this afternoon and asked him if he had anything to say about the letters made public by President Roosevelt. He said:

"I have not as yet had an opportunity to read the President's statement, and therefore I cannot now make a proper reply. As soon as I have read it I will then prepare a statement in reply."

## Who Let the Harriman Letter Slip Into Print?

E. H. Harriman made no attempt to-day to deny the authenticity of the letter he wrote to Sidney Webster about the Presidential campaign of 1904 in which vital secrets concerning the now famous Roosevelt campaign fund were disclosed. On the contrary, the little "Wizard of Wall street" tacitly admitted writing the letter, but he was a wildly excited Harriman as he did so.

He arrived at his office in the Equitable Building soon after 11 o'clock and sent a hurried summons for his chief counsel, ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett. They held a conference lasting five minutes, and then Mr. Harriman bolted out of his office. On the way out he was halted by newspaper men. For an instant he looked as if he was about to explode with wrath. He all but jumped up and down as he exclaimed:

"Not a word about that letter! Not a single word!"

The words came out like barks from a dog. He had lost the composure that proved so difficult of assault when he was trying to defend himself from the thrusts of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the Chicago and Alton deal, in which it appeared that he had been able to wring millions out of the road by high-browed finance.

## CALLS IT "A GREAT PITY."

As soon as Mr. Harriman could get a strangle hold on his temper after the opening shot of rhetorical lyddite, he hastened to add:

"I think it is a great pity indeed that a man's private correspondence, whether it be true or not, cannot be protected from the press."

"It has been suggested in some quarters, Mr. Harriman, that you may have given out the letter yourself for publication for the purpose of discrediting President Roosevelt," queried a reporter.

Once more the Harriman armor had been penetrated. For a moment his face took on a sinister expression, as if, words being inefficient to meet the emergency, fists might be called into use. Then, waving his arms above his head wildly, he bolted for the elevator. In the car he was asked if he did not think the letter had been quietly slipped to a newspaper through the agency of Stuyvesant Fish, his newly acquired foe.

"Not a word about that—not a word!" Mr. Harriman snarled back.

"Do you intend to have a former employee, whom you have accused of selling the letter, arrested on a larceny charge?"

"Not a word about that, either."

## BLISS LOST IN SILENCE, TOO.

Cornelius N. Bliss, who figured in the campaign of 1904 as treasurer of the Republican Campaign Committee, was asked to-day to make a statement about the Harriman letter. He was seen at his home, No. 29 East Thirty-seventh street. After a careful perusal of the letter in a copy of The World Mr. Bliss looked up with a frown and snapped:

"Well?"

"As you recall the events of that year, Mr. Bliss, would you say that the contents of this letter are about correct?"

"I can't say anything about it at this time," replied Mr. Bliss.

"Will you affirm or deny the truth of it?"

"I told you I would say nothing about it at this time, and that's all I have to say."

"Have you seen Mr. Harriman, or talked with him over the 'phone since the publication of the letter?"

"I know nothing about the matter, and that's the end of it," replied Mr. Bliss.

## Harriman Letter That Has Amazed the Country.

Mr. Sidney Webster,

No. 24 East Seventeenth street,

Dear Sir—I am glad to see that you are in town, and hope soon to have an opportunity of talking matters over with you.

I had printed copies of the testimony sent you, in hopes that you would, after reading them, give me some idea of where I stand for I confess that I feel somewhat at sea in the whole insurance matter. The trouble originated in my allowing myself to be drawn into other people's affairs, and partly from a desire to help them and at their request. I seemed to be like the fellow who got in between the man and his wife in their quarrel.

As to my political instincts to which you refer in your letter of Dec. 12, I am quite sure I have none, and my being made at all prominent in the political situation is entirely due to President Roosevelt, and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904 at his request, and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been a premeditated plot it could not have been better executed or carried out.

Sumnered by the President.

About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the State ticket would go Democratic, and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York State. I complied and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried out without sufficient money and asked if I would help them in raising the money.

The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou, who gave them to the New York State Insurance company, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the President. I do not know who the subscribers were other than the friend of mine, who was an individual. This amount reached about \$250,000.

Harriman's "Last Hope."

With full belief that he, the President, would keep this agreement, I came back to New York, sent for President Bliss, who told me that I had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called upon an intimate friend of Senator Depew, who had been a member of the New York State Insurance company, and he told me that he would help me in my endeavor to raise the money, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

All the best Food Products of the world at lowest prices.

Copy of new Price Catalogue at your disposal.

## THIEF'S SHOTS START PANIC AT CIRCUS DOOR

Policemen Have Lively Battle with Two Daylight Burglars.

Two flathouse thieves entered No. 10 West Twenty-eighth street this afternoon and ransacked the place. They were seen by August Clausen, janitor at No. 8, and following a telephone call the police were soon on the trail of the men. One of the men, who later gave his name as George Fuller, and who said he lived at the Hotel Kensington, ran to the top floor, where he jumped into the dumb-waiter and went shooting down the shaft.

The creaking of the little elevator gave him away, and when he was pulled out his hands were burned by the ropes and bleeding. He was arrested by Detectives Converse and Daly. His companions had managed to slip out and had rounded the corner from Madison avenue west in Twenty-seventh street when Detectives Lyons and Converse sighted him and began drawing up on him.

At Fifth avenue Lyons overtook the thief and grabbed him. The man dealt the detective a blow and ran south in the avenue, doubling around the corner of Madison Square Garden and heading toward Madison avenue. As he ran down Twenty-sixth street the man turned and fired several shots at the pursuing policemen. This started a panic among the ticket speculators and employees standing outside the circus and several men jumped into the path of the fugitive.

A young man who gave his name as George Hetta got in the way of the man and was bowled over by a blow. The runaway man had just stepped up to the prostrate Hetta and was pointing a revolver at him when Detective Gallagher ran up and knocked the man down.

During the excitement a man got in the way of an automobile and was knocked insensible, at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

At the traffic squad sub-station in East Twenty-seventh street, a second prisoner gave his name as George Alpersen and said he lived at No. 228 West Twenty-eighth street. A quantity of loot in the way of gold watches and jewelry was found on the men. The same man made every effort to keep quiet the daylight running gang and made no official report of it to Headquarters.

## SHERIFF FINED FOR GUN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—Sheriff Rabon, of Aiken County, this State, was arrested in Jefferson County, Ga., charged with carrying a pistol. He was arrested by the Georgia State Police, and the South Carolina official was armed with a revolver and was endeavoring to arrest a fugitive from this State.

Committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 800 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general election.

There are between 1,200 and 1,300 districts in Greater New York, and in a campaign such as that the expenditure of, say, \$50 in each district for campaign purposes, not including the watchers on election day, would take more than \$100,000.

## Changed Mind About Depew.

Some time in December, 1904, on my way from Virginia City, N. M., to New York, I stopped and had a short talk with the President. He then told me that he had decided that it was necessary to appoint Depew as Ambassador to Paris, as agreed in fact favored him for the Senate. I had expected that he was the one who was to be made Ambassador, and I, of course, could say nothing further. After that I used what influence I could to have Depew returned to the Senate, as I considered there had been an implied obligation which should be lived up to.

This is the way it was brought to the surface in the political matters, as I had never before taken any active part, and had only done what I could as any private citizen might do. You see, I was brought forward by Roosevelt in an attempt to help him in the case of Depew, and in the insurance matter by Hyde and Ryan for their request for help, and in the case of Depew, I probably would have dropped the matter after our first interview had it not been for my desire to see Depew return from taking a position for which he could have been criticized by the public press, as he was the one Ryan desired me to influence from opposing Morton for election as chairman of the Equitable board, and Belmont afterward thanked me for taking his part, as if he had voted against Morton in view of the traction contentions, with Mr. Ryan it would have been misconstrued.

Ryan, Root and Roosevelt.

Ryan's success in all his manipulations, his dealing with the manipulation, manipulation of the State Trust Company into the Morton Trust, Company, the Shoe and Leather Bank into the Western National Bank and then covering up his tracks, has been done by the adroit mind of Elihu Root, and this present success has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which has brought together the Ryan, Root, Roosevelt element.

Where do I stand?

Yours sincerely,

E. H. HARRIMAN.

FOUNDED 1840

Good Coffees are not necessarily expensive. They are sometimes hard to find at the right price. A search meets with success when it reaches Park & Tilford's Store

Finest Maccabelli ..... 18c lb.

Popular P. & T. Blend ..... 24c lb.

Common Java and Mocha ..... 29c lb.

Imperial Blend ..... 45c lb.

All the best Food Products of the world at lowest prices.

Copy of new Price Catalogue at your disposal.

## MRS. MAZE RELEASED FROM SANITARIUM.

Justice Greenbaum this afternoon sustained the writ of Habeas corpus sworn out by Lawyer Harry Graham Hockett on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Maze, the beautiful wife of Montgomery Maze, President of the Maze Realty Company, who had been confined in Dr. Carlos F. McDonald's Central Valley Sanitarium as an alcoholic lunatic.

Mr. Maze had deposited \$10,000 in bonds with the Colonial Trust Company some months ago to produce a income of \$1,200 upon which Mrs. Maze was free to draw for the rest of his life. She was committed to the sanitarium by Justice Amend Jan. 18, last. In sustaining the writ and discharge Mrs. Maze from the sanitarium Justice Greenbaum said he did not think her condition had reached a stage where it may be said that she is mentally incompetent.

Mrs. Maze is staying with her mother, Mrs. Anne Fay, of No. 215 East Forty-eighth street.



## La Grecque Tailored Underwear

(Single and Combination Garments) An advance step in women's wear—a big step in shapeliness, comfort and economy.

Cut on lines that eliminate gathered fulness and wrinkles.

Fits like a tailored dress.

So shapely and smooth-fitting that it greatly lessens outdress measurements.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.

26 West 23d Street, New York

Most Important Sale

## Tailored Suits

Wednesday and Thursday,

\$37.50

Former Prices \$58, \$65, \$68

After our large Easter business naturally we have a lot of broken lines which comprise a fine assortment to select from in all sizes and in every fashionable fabric. These we will close out at the special price mentioned above.

A very unusual opportunity, especially coming, as it does, so early in the season.

Broadway, 17th & 18th Sts.

THEY'VE FOUND IT

CHOCOLATE CREAM

KISSES ..... POUND 10c

CHOCOLATE COFFEE